United Nations A/54/922–S/2000/592

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
16 June 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fourth session
Items 116 (a) and 116 (d)

Human rights questions: Implementation of human rights instruments

Human rights questions: Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 16 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit a press release issued today, 16 June 2000, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea on Ethiopian atrocities against civilians in the occupied Eritrean territories (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 116 (a) and 116 (d), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Haile **Menkerios**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-48483 (E) 160600

Annex to the letter dated 16 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Ethiopia uproots entire villages in the Gash-Setit region

As the Ethiopian regime publicly pronounces its acceptance of the OAU Agreement on a ceasefire, it continues to perpetrate its acts of State vandalism and wanton destruction in the occupied areas.

In the last couple of days since Ethiopia occupied Tesseney, more than 15,000 villagers have been uprooted from their homelands in Awgaro, Aarekeb, Debro, Adi Bgidi, Augomo, Germen, Maishglen, Antore and Biko in the Gash-Setit region by the Ethiopian army, which has confiscated their cattle, looted other property and burned most of the villages. The Gash-Setit region is undisputed sovereign Eritrean territory.

Ethiopia's deplorable acts of evicting villagers from their homelands are designed to disrupt agricultural production during this crucial farming season. In the same vein, Ethiopia's reoccupation of Tesseney this week has no military significance other than preventing the return of the displaced population and the resumption of agricultural activities. Indeed, Ethiopia's Prime Minister alluded to this sinister objective during his briefing session to the diplomatic community in Addis Abeba yesterday when he stated that the temporary security zone which is entirely inside Eritrea will enable Ethiopian farms to cultivate their lands. Addis Abeba's transparent design is to delay the redeployment of its troops from these areas until the onset of the rainy season in order to adversely affect Eritrea's agricultural production this year.

United Nations A/54/923–S/2000/593

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
16 June 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda items 116 (a) and (d)
Human rights questions: implementation of human rights instruments; comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 16 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit a comprehensive statement issued today, 16 June, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea in response to a resolution of the Ethiopian Parliament adopted on 13 June 2000 concerning the human rights of Ethiopians living in Eritrea (see annex). This statement not only responds to Ethiopia's false allegations, but also exposes Ethiopia's gross human rights abuses, which it has perpetrated and continues to perpetrate with impunity, on the people of Eritrea and Ethiopian citizens of Eritrean origin over the past two years.

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 116 (a) and (d), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Haile **Menkerios**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-48512 (E) 190600

Annex to the letter dated 16 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Response of the Government of the State of Eritrea to the resolution adopted by the Council of the People's Representatives of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia on 13 June 2000

1. On 13 June 2000, the Council of the People's Representatives of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (i.e. the Ethiopian Parliament) issued a resolution on the purported violation of the human rights of Ethiopians living in Eritrea.

2. This resolution was issued only a few weeks after the international community has been alerted by the Government of Eritrea of the war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the Ethiopian army as it was being evicted from areas of Eritrea which it had temporarily occupied as a result of its latest aggression in mid-May 2000. It also comes as the OAU and the international community seem to be enforcing the acceptance of a peace plan to end the two (2) year old conflict. It is not difficult to conclude that the twin purposes of this resolution are to, on the one hand, create yet another pretext to torpedo the OAU peace plan and, on the other, create a convenient subterfuge to dissipate guilt by portraying Eritrea as an equally guilty party. By this subterfuges, Ethiopia hopes to convince the world to condemn Eritrea along with Ethiopia.

3. It is a matter of public record that, during the two (2) years of the conflict, Ethiopia has been systematically and willfully violating the human rights of not only Eritreans but also of Ethiopians of Eritrean origin. It had deported more than seventy thousand (70,000) without any due process of law, detained more than one thousand five hundred (1500) Eritreans and Ethiopians of Eritrean origin in hostile internment camps like Didessa, caused the disappearance of two thousand (2000),

deprived individuals of their citizenship in an arbitrary and discriminatory manner, subjected the victims to inhumane and degrading treatment and torture, separated families, and confiscated homes, shops and other property without compensation. These violations have been severely denounced by several credible NGOs, including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch.

It is also a matter of public record that the Ethiopian Air force has systematically bombed Eritrean villages, towns and ports, killing many innocent people including women and children and destroying civilian infrastructure, cattle and farms. There have also been many extra-judicial killings.

4. The Government of Ethiopia has been able to commit its crimes with impunity only because the international community had preferred to remain silent, except on a few occasions, in the face of these blatant violations in spite of repeated requests by the Eritrean Government and people as well as protests, and expressions of denunciation, by numerous other members of the international community, including in particular the relevant human rights NGOs. It is therefore a mockery of the principles and norms of human rights and a scathing commentary on the values held by the international community that Ethiopia, which had so systematically and brutally trampled on all the human rights conventions as well as the Geneva Conventions and the protocols, should now refer to, and appeal in the name of, the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other international human rights instruments as well as the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. But then, is it not said that "the devil can cite scripture for his purpose....[and] and an evil soul produces holy witness"?

5. The false and absurd charges made by the Ethiopian Parliament that the Eritrean Government and people are committing human rights violations against Ethiopians residing in Eritrea is yet another clumsy attempt by the Ethiopian Government to cover up its most recent horrendous war crimes and human rights violations which, *inter alia*, included the razing of villages, pillaging, looting, destruction of farms, shops, hotels, gas-stations, garages and other private property as well as kidnapping, murder and rape. These crimes have been observed by eyewitnesses from the international community and media and recorded for posterity and study by any interested party.

The Government of Ethiopia is responsible, and will have to account, for these latest criminal acts as well as previous violations of human rights, war crimes, crimes against humanity and crimes against peace. It becomes obvious that the Ethiopian Parliament which, by acting as the devil's chaplain, has become an accomplice to the crimes of the executive branch and shall be held equally responsible and accountable for the crimes. If the Ethiopian Parliament were really concerned on the respect of human rights, it should have investigated the violations committed by the executive branch to pass a motion of censure and due apology to the Eritrean people.

6. In this connection it must be noted that the Eritrean National Assembly (i.e. Parliament) had on 26 June 1998, right at the beginning of the conflict, issued a clear declaration which stated that "*the Eritrean Government has not, and will not, take any hostile action against Ethiopians residing in the country. Their right to live and work in peace is guaranteed. If this right is infringed under any circumstances or by any institution, they have the full right of redress. This policy that can see a horizon beyond the conflict of today will not change even if the crises deteriorates to any degree.*"

It is also a matter of public record that the most prominent and credible human rights agencies have, during the past two years consistently reported that, by and large, the Eritrean Government had protected the human rights of Ethiopians residing in Eritrea and had repeatedly dismissed such Ethiopian charges. A cursory review of any of these reports will reveal that all Ethiopian charges against Eritrea have been followed by statements like "*Amnesty International has found no eyewitness accounts or independent corroboration of this incident*". The 1999 Country Report on Eritrea by the US Department of State is also replete with the reminder that "*Investigations of the Ethiopian allegations by international human rights groups and local and foreign officials revealed no evidence to substantiate the charges*".

On the other hand, almost all human rights agencies confirm the Human Rights Watch Report of 1999 that "*compelling evidence pointed to a deliberate campaign by the Ethiopian authorities to expel Eritreans and Ethiopians of Eritrean origin to Eritrea*".... and that "*the deportations and accompanying violations of a range of rights of the deportees also*

violated Ethiopia's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other human rights treaties it has ratified and indeed incorporated into the law of the land". It must also be recalled that the OAU Committee of Ambassadors which visited both Ethiopia and Eritrea in 1998 had concluded that Ethiopia has systematically violated the human rights of Eritreans residing in Ethiopia while Eritrea had scrupulously protected the rights of Ethiopians residing in Eritrea.

The Ethiopian Government has not denied the commission of the crimes. Indeed, it was the Prime Minister himself who, in an interview with Radio Ethiopia on 9 July 1998, declared that if his government were to say to any foreigner "*Go, because we do not like the color of your eyes they have to leave*". Thus, the statement from the Ethiopian Parliament seems to suggest that the international conventions apply to others while Ethiopia can contemptuously trample them.

It is for this reason that any Ethiopian accusations that the Government and people of Eritrea have systematically attacked Ethiopian civilians and otherwise violated their human rights cannot be taken seriously. Would it be credible that a government which has restrained itself from any retaliatory acts during the worst days of the Ethiopian Government's violations of the rights of Eritreans and Ethiopians of Eritrean origin to act so irrationally on the eve of the presumed signing of a peace plan which provides for the investigation of human rights?

7. It is true that there are Ethiopian nationals in shelters for the displaced in Shiketti, Adi Keih and other places in Eritrea. These Ethiopians are a component of the displaced populations from Eritrean villages and towns which have been militarily attacked by Ethiopia and, having suffered the fate of their Eritrean neighbors, are now living in the same shelter that have become the temporary abodes of their Eritrean counterparts, are faced with the same problems and predicaments that confront the Eritreans and benefit from exactly the same assistance that the Eritreans are receiving. This has been verified by members of the international community, including the ICRC, and are there to be visited by any party. It is also true that the Eritrean Government is, with the collaboration of the ICRC, finalizing the necessary arrangements to expedite the **voluntary** departure of Ethiopians that have decided of their own free will to return to Ethiopia. It must also be recognized that

the Eritrean Government may, when it finds it unavoidable, also have to take the appropriate legal steps to repatriate Ethiopians residing in Eritrea on a case by case basis to their state of origin.

8. There is no denying that very few Eritrean youth have, after being provoked and taunted by some Ethiopians, rashly and emotionally taken the law into their hands after hearing of Ethiopian's latest aggression. It is a tribute to the Government of Eritrea that it took swift and resolute action to end these illegalities, including the public denunciation of the acts and warnings against any similar action in the future, and to contain what may have developed into an ugly situation with very sad consequences. It also took the necessary legal steps to ensure the safety and security of Ethiopians that may have needed it. This too has been verified- and can be confirmed by- the members of the international community.

9. In this connection, it must be stated for the record that, throughout the last two (2) years of conflict, the Eritrean Government and its representatives had repeatedly invited the international community, and particularly the OAU and the UN human rights mechanisms at all levels, to send missions or to appoint rapporteurs to investigate the human rights conditions of Ethiopians in Eritrea and of Eritreans in Ethiopia. The Eritrean Government and its representatives have, at the same time, persistently requested their Ethiopian counterparts to join them in extending similar invitations. The request had always been ignored. It is therefore good news that the Ethiopian Parliament has invited the relevant UN Mechanisms to appoint a Special Rapporteur. It is welcomed by the Eritrean Government if the Special Rapporteur's mandate will also include the investigation of the violations of the human rights of Eritreans and Ethiopians of Eritrean origin in Ethiopia since 1998.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Asmara
16 June 2000

United Nations A/54/924–S/2000/600

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
20 June 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fourth session
Items 43, 44 and 89

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Letter dated 19 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions, I wish to draw your attention to comments made recently by a high-ranking Israeli official, threatening the use of extreme force against the Palestinian people. The comments made, which have been attributed to Israel's army chief of staff, Shaul Mofaz, are reflective of a recent pattern of threats being made by Israeli officials, including high-ranking military officers.

Addressing Israeli soldiers in the Gaza Strip, Mr. Mofaz, referring to the potential for unrest and violent protests in the Palestinian territories in the future should a peace settlement remain elusive, stated the following: "The open fire instructions are clear. And if we need tanks, tanks will come. And if we need combat helicopters, combat helicopters will come." This statement was confirmed by the army and, moreover, was considered at an Israeli security cabinet meeting on 18 June 2000, resulting in something akin to endorsement of that statement.

Undoubtedly, such statements are not only inconsistent with the peace process, but also serve to increase tension between the Palestinian and Israeli peoples. The Israeli side has engaged in repeated threats of force and violence against the Palestinian people in response to their protestations in defence of their legitimate and inalienable rights. Such threats of extreme force cannot be taken lightly, as the fragile and tense situation in the area could quickly destabilize and words could be quickly translated into action. Moreover, international law prohibits the threat or the use of such force. As such, the Palestinian leadership views such comments and threats with the utmost seriousness.

00-48820 (E) 200600

These recent comments come in addition to the ongoing Israeli refusal to comply with existing agreements, including the Sharm El-Sheikh Memorandum of 4 September 1999, which gives priority to permanent status negotiations and commits the parties to reaching a final and comprehensive agreement by September 2000. It is regrettable that, due to such Israeli actions and comments, both the situation on the ground and the peace process have deteriorated, with peace process negotiations in specific being held in an increasingly difficult and negative setting.

Clearly Israeli words and actions have prevented real progress in the peace process and contributed to the crisis atmosphere that is rapidly evolving in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. While the Palestinian side remains committed to the peace process and to resolving outstanding differences with the Israeli side at the negotiating table, the Palestinian leadership cannot accept that such threats are directed against its people. The international community as well should not accept such threats of force, and should exert all efforts to promote adherence to international law and norms and to promote a peaceful settlement between the two sides.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 43, 44 and 89, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Somaia **Barghouti**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/54/925

General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 June 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 31
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Letter dated 19 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000, between the Federal Republic of Ethiopia and the State of Eritrea (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have it issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31.

(*Signed*) Abdallah **Baali**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Also circulated under the symbol S/2000/601.

00-48978 (E) 200600

Annex to the letter dated 19 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea

The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea, having taken part in the proximity talks called by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Algiers from 29 May to 10 June 2000, under the Chairmanship of Algeria, the current Chair of OAU, and with the participation of its partners, namely, the United States of America and the European Union,

Committing themselves to the following principles:

- Resolution of the present crisis and any other dispute between them through peaceful and legal means in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Charters of OAU and the United Nations;
- Rejection of the use of force as a means of imposing solutions to disputes;
- Respect for the borders existing at independence, as stated in resolution AHG/Res.16 (1) adopted by the OAU Summit in Cairo in 1964 and, in this regard, determining them on the basis of pertinent colonial treaties and applicable international law, making use, to that end, of technical means to demarcate the borders and, in case of controversy, resorting to the appropriate mechanism of arbitration;

Reaffirming their acceptance of the OAU Framework Agreement and the modalities for its implementation, which were endorsed by the thirty-fifth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Algiers, Algeria, from 12 to 14 July 1999,

Taking into account the latest developments in this crisis,

Commit themselves to the following:

1. Immediate cessation of hostilities starting from the signature of this document. In particular, the two Parties agree to the following:

1.1 Cessation of all armed air and land attacks;

1.2 Guarantee of the free movement and access of the Peacekeeping Mission and its supplies as required through the territories of the Parties;

1.3 Respect and protection of the members of the Peacekeeping Mission, its installations and equipment.

2. A Peacekeeping Mission shall be deployed by the United Nations under the auspices of OAU.

3. The mandate of the Peacekeeping Mission shall be:

3.1 To monitor the cessation of hostilities;

3.2 To monitor the redeployment of Ethiopian troops;

3.3 To ensure the observance of the security commitments agreed by the two Parties in this document, in particular those provided for in paragraph 14;

3.4 To monitor the temporary security zone provided for in paragraph 12 of this document.

4. The size and the composition of the Peacekeeping Mission shall be adapted to the mission assigned to it and shall be determined by the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and OAU, with the acceptance of the two Parties.

5. The mandate of the Peacekeeping Mission shall terminate when the delimitation-demarcation process of the border has been completed.

6. A Military Coordination Commission shall be established by OAU and the United Nations with the agreement of the two Parties in order to facilitate the functions of the Peacekeeping Mission. It shall be composed of representatives of the two Parties and chaired by the leader of the Peacekeeping Mission.

7. The mandate of the Military Coordination Commission shall be to coordinate and resolve issues relating to the implementation of the mandate of the Peacekeeping Mission as defined in the present document. The Commission shall deal with military issues arising during the implementation period.

8. Upon the signing of the present document, both Parties shall conduct demining activities as soon as possible with a view to creating the conditions necessary for the deployment of the Peacekeeping Mission, the return of civilian administration and the return of the population as well as the delimitation and demarcation of their common border. The Peacekeeping Mission, in conjunction with the United Nations Mine Action Service, shall assist the Parties' demining efforts by providing technical advice and coordination. The Parties shall, as necessary, seek additional demining assistance from the Peacekeeping Mission.

9. Ethiopia shall submit redeployment plans for its troops from positions taken after 6 February 1999, and which were not under Ethiopian administration before 6 May 1998, to the Peacekeeping Mission. This redeployment shall be completed within two weeks after the deployment of the Peacekeeping Mission and verified by it.

10. In accordance with the principle established in paragraph 3 of the Framework Agreement, it is understood that the redeployment of Ethiopian forces will not prejudge the final status of the contested areas, which shall be determined at the end of the delimitation and demarcation of the border and, if need be, through an appropriate mechanism of arbitration.

11. Upon verification of Ethiopian redeployment by the Peacekeeping Mission, Eritrean civilian administration, including police and local militia, shall be restored to prepare for the return of the population.

12. In order to contribute to the reduction of tension and to the establishment of a climate of calm and confidence, as well as to create conditions conducive to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the conflict through the delimitation and

demarcation of the border, the Eritrean forces shall remain at a distance of 25 km (artillery range) from positions to which Ethiopian forces shall redeploy in accordance with paragraph 9 of this document. This zone of separation shall be referred to in this document as the "temporary security zone".

13. The Eritrean forces at positions defined in paragraph 12 of this document, as well as Ethiopian forces at positions defined in paragraph 9 of this document, shall be monitored by the Peacekeeping Mission.

14. Ethiopia commits itself not to move its troops beyond the positions it administered before 6 May 1998. Eritrea commits itself not to move its troops beyond the positions defined in paragraph 12 above. OAU and the United Nations commit themselves to guarantee the respect for this commitment of the two Parties until the determination of the common border on the basis of pertinent colonial treaties and applicable international law, through delimitation/demarcation and, in case of controversy, through the appropriate mechanism of arbitration. This guarantee shall comprise:

(a) Measures to be taken by the international community should one or both of the Parties violate this commitment, including appropriate measures to be taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations by the United Nations Security Council;

(b) Actions by the Peacekeeping Mission to monitor key and sensitive areas of the temporary security zone through liaison officers at the division and regimental levels, with Ethiopian and Eritrean units deployed at key points along the temporary security zone on their respective sides; regular patrols; reconnaissance missions; and challenge inspections throughout the temporary security zone coordinated through the Military Coordination Commission, with the participation of liaison officers of the Parties as decided by the Chairman of the Military Coordination Commission;

(c) Deployment to and continuous monitoring by military units of the Peacekeeping Mission at posts in key and sensitive positions within the temporary security zone in order to monitor the implementation of the commitments made by both Parties in paragraphs 9 and 12 of this document;

(d) Periodic technical verification of the temporary security zone to help determine compliance with this document.

15. Upon the signature of the present document, the two Parties shall initiate separate requests to the Secretaries-General of OAU and the United Nations, as necessary, for assistance in implementing this document.

United Nations A/54/926

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 June 2000
English
Original: French

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 116 (b)
Human rights questions: Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Letter dated 20 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement issued on 19 June 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union, on behalf of the European Union, on the Estonian Language Law and the State Integration Programme (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) António **Monteiro**
Permanent Representative of Portugal
to the United Nations

00-49769 (E) 260600 260600

Annex to the letter dated 20 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on The Estonian Language Law and the State Integration Programme

The European Union welcomes the Estonian Parliament's adoption on 14 June of amendments to the language law. The Union notes with satisfaction that European Union recommendations have been taken into account, thus bringing the law largely in conformity with the Europe Agreement. The Union supports the statement on the language law by the High Commissioner for National Minorities, Mr. Max van der Stoel, in which he concludes that the law now largely complies with international standards. The Union trusts that the proper implementation of the law will be ensured.

At the same time, the European Union acknowledges the Estonian government decision to adopt in March 2000 the State Integration Programme for the years 2000-2007. The State Integration Programme, complemented with a proper implementation plan, offers substantial scope for strengthening the process within Estonian society towards the integration of the non-Estonian-speaking minority.

The Union considers these steps taken by Estonia as most encouraging signs of positive development in the integration process and will continue to work in close cooperation with the Estonian authorities to support this objective.

United Nations A/54/927–S/2000/624

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
26 June 2000
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 43
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 24 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have to inform you that on 24 June 2000 Israeli troops opened fire on a Jordanian trade union delegation that was visiting the Lebanese border at the so-called Fatimah Gate, wounding four of its members.

Lebanon regards this act as a provocation and as a breach of its sovereignty, its territorial integrity and its internationally recognized boundaries. It also views it as a violation of the terms of the report of the Secretary-General of 16 June 2000 (S/2000/590) and of the statement by the President of the Security Council of 18 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/21), in which the Council notes with serious concern the Israeli violations that have occurred since 16 June 2000.

In view of the dangers arising out of this situation, Lebanon urges you to take the measures necessary to put a definitive end to the Israeli violations and to bring the delicate situation they have created to the attention of the Security Council in order to avert further incidents and injuries.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-50062 (E) 260600 260600